

Bail Review Rights

District Court of Maryland

Blackman 18-1302

W1

Your bail review is not your trial. It is a hearing to determine whether the bail that has been set in your case ought to be changed, raised, or lowered, or whether you should be released on your own recognizance under conditions set by the Court.

In determining your release conditions, the judge will take into account various factors, including: the nature and circumstances of the offenses; your previous criminal history record; your finances, employment history, and ties to the community; any recommendations provided by an agency, the State's Attorney, your lawyer or yourself; and any safety concerns related to yourself or others.

This is not your opportunity to tell the Court whether you are guilty or not guilty, and you must not say anything about the facts of the case. Everything you say here is being recorded and may be used against you in the prosecution of your case.

You have a right to have a public defender represent you at the bail review. If you have not talked to a public defender and would like to postpone your bail review, please tell the bail review judge. You may waive your right to representation by a public defender at the bail review. If you waive your right to representation by a public defender at the bail review hearing, your bail review will proceed today. If you want to waive your right to a public defender, please inform the judge. The judge will ask you questions to make sure you understand the rights you are waiving.

Each of you should have received a copy of your statement of charges. If you have not received your charging documents, please tell the pretrial representative, your public defender, and the bail review judge and a copy will be provided to you. If you are represented by the public defender, he or she should have reviewed your charges with you.

You have certain very important rights. Please listen carefully. If you are charged with a felony that cannot be heard in District Court, you have the right to a preliminary hearing. Before there can be a preliminary hearing, you or your attorney must request the hearing within 10 days after you first appeared before the commissioner. If you fail to ask for a preliminary hearing within those 10 days, you will have given up that right. In some jurisdictions, the date of your hearing will be given today. If you choose to have a preliminary hearing, the State must show that there is probable cause to believe that a felony was committed and show probable cause that you committed the felony. You will not be able to testify or call witnesses to testify for you, but you or your attorney will be able to ask limited questions of the State's witnesses to learn what evidence the State has against you, and challenge the existence of probable cause.

If probable cause is found, your case will be moved to the city or county circuit court. If probable cause is not found, the felony charge will be dismissed.

If you are charged with a crime that carries more than 90 days incarceration, you have a right to a judge trial in the District Court or a jury trial in the county circuit court where the trial is held. A jury is composed of twelve (12) persons, chosen at random from the motor vehicle and voter rolls of the city or county where the trial is held. In order to find you guilty in a jury trial, all twelve (12) jurors would have to find beyond a reasonable doubt, that you are guilty. All twelve could also decide you are not guilty. If they couldn't agree, it is a hung jury, and the State has to decide whether to try you again.

You also have a right to a judge trial where the burden of proof is also beyond a reasonable doubt.

Perhaps your most important right is the right to have legal representation. You may hire any private lawyer you choose. If you cannot afford to hire a private lawyer, the public defender may provide a lawyer to represent you at no cost, or at a nominal cost, if you qualify for their services. To apply for Public Defender representation, contact a District Court commissioner. The State's Attorney who will be prosecuting your case is a lawyer. The rules of evidence will apply at your trial.

If you are not trained in the law and you do not know the rules of evidence, you will find that you are at a disadvantage in attempting to represent yourself. A lawyer can help you in many ways. A lawyer can help you investigate your case and determine if there is a legal defense that you might not know exists. A lawyer can help you: explain any potential collateral consequences of a conviction, including immigration consequences, question the State's witnesses, challenge any evidence; call any witnesses; and question any witnesses on your behalf.

If you don't know the rules of evidence, the Court may not allow you to present evidence that you may have. A lawyer may help you decide whether you should testify or whether you should exercise your right to remain silent. Even if you are found guilty, a lawyer can still help you by presenting facts in your favor, so that you receive the best possible sentence. The lawyer can also explain your rights concerning any appeal, modification, or new trial. These are the advantages of having a lawyer.

If you remain in jail, you may apply to the Office of the Public Defender for representation. If you make bail or you are released on your own recognizance, you must go in person to the Public Defender's Office immediately upon release or as soon as possible thereafter. When you arrive, you will be given an income verification form. The verification form must be returned to the Public Defender's Office before your trial date so that a determination can be made whether you qualify for representation and allow time for the attorney to prepare your defense. Certain jurisdictions require 10 working days, meaning not including weekends or holidays.

If you appear for your trial without a lawyer, without good cause, the judge could find that you have waived your right to a lawyer and you may have to represent yourself.

Finally, if you are not a citizen of the United States, a conviction of a crime may result in immigration consequences, including: detention, denial of citizenship, or deportation to your country of origin. If you have any questions, please ask the bail review judge when your name is called.

I Acknowledge By My Signature That I Have Heard And Understand These Rights And That I Have Received A Copy Of This Document.

Defendant:

Julian Blackman

Date:

8/15/18

Case #

D-14-CA-18-

Chrysomelidae

On the subject of the "Baptist" church, the following is the record of the proceedings of the church, as given by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Smith, in a letter to the Board of Christian Education, dated June 10, 1888:

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being studied. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being studied.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

1960

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

the fact that the two groups were not matched for age or sex. The mean ages of the two groups were 60.7 years (SD = 8.9) and 61.9 years (SD = 10.0), respectively. The mean number of children was 2.5 (SD = 1.2) and 2.4 (SD = 1.2), respectively. The mean number of grandchildren was 2.5 (SD = 1.2) and 2.4 (SD = 1.2), respectively.

The results of the regression analyses are presented in Table 1. The first column shows the dependent variable, the second column shows the independent variables, and the third column shows the beta coefficients. The fourth column shows the adjusted R-squared value. The fifth column shows the p-value. The sixth column shows the F-statistic. The seventh column shows the t-statistic. The eighth column shows the degrees of freedom. The ninth column shows the probability > |t|. The tenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient. The eleventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient squared. The twelfth column shows the partial correlation coefficient cubed. The thirteenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fourth power. The fourteenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifth power. The fifteenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixth power. The sixteenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventh power. The seventeenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighth power. The eighteenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the ninth power. The nineteenth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the tenth power. The twentieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eleventh power. The twenty-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twelfth power. The twenty-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirteenth power. The twenty-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fourteenth power. The twenty-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifteenth power. The twenty-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixteenth power. The twenty-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventeenth power. The twenty-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighteenth power. The twenty-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the nineteenth power. The twenty-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twentieth power. The thirtieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-first power. The thirty-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-second power. The thirty-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-third power. The thirty-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-fourth power. The thirty-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-fifth power. The thirty-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-sixth power. The thirty-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-seventh power. The thirty-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-eighth power. The thirty-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the twenty-ninth power. The thirty-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirtieth power. The fortieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-first power. The forty-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-second power. The forty-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-third power. The forty-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-fourth power. The forty-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-fifth power. The forty-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-sixth power. The forty-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-seventh power. The forty-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-eighth power. The forty-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the thirty-ninth power. The forty-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fortieth power. The fiftieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-first power. The fifty-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-second power. The fifty-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-third power. The fifty-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-fourth power. The fifty-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-fifth power. The fifty-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-sixth power. The fifty-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-seventh power. The fifty-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-eighth power. The fifty-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the forty-ninth power. The fifty-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fiftieth power. The sixtieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-first power. The sixty-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-second power. The sixty-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-third power. The sixty-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-fourth power. The sixty-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-fifth power. The sixty-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-sixth power. The sixty-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-seventh power. The sixty-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-eighth power. The sixty-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the fifty-ninth power. The sixty-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixtieth power. The seventieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-first power. The seventy-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-second power. The seventy-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-third power. The seventy-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-fourth power. The seventy-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-fifth power. The seventy-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-sixth power. The seventy-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-seventh power. The seventy-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-eighth power. The seventy-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the sixty-ninth power. The seventy-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventieth power. The eightieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-first power. The eighty-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-second power. The eighty-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-third power. The eighty-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-fourth power. The eighty-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-fifth power. The eighty-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-sixth power. The eighty-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-seventh power. The eighty-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-eighth power. The eighty-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the seventy-ninth power. The eighty-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eightieth power. The ninetieth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-first power. The ninety-first column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-second power. The ninety-second column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-third power. The ninety-third column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-fourth power. The ninety-fourth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-fifth power. The ninety-fifth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-sixth power. The ninety-sixth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-seventh power. The ninety-seventh column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-eighth power. The ninety-eighth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the eighty-ninth power. The ninety-ninth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the ninetieth power. The hundredth column shows the partial correlation coefficient to the one-hundredth power.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

010

100-368611-100

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the research objectives, the research questions, and the research hypotheses. The investigator must also determine the appropriate research methods and the data collection procedures. The third step is to collect the data. This involves the actual collection of the data from the subjects of the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This involves the use of statistical methods to analyze the data and to determine the results of the study. The final step is to report the results of the study. This involves the preparation of a report or a paper that describes the study and its findings.

[illegible]

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "The end of the world"]